

PUBLIC AID SOUGHT FOR PACIFIC TREATY

Appeal Planned to Speed Up Ratification on All Compacts.

HUGHES TO TAKE LEAD

Secretary, Opposed to Any Reservations, Expected Home To-morrow.

KELLOGG IN LEADING ROLE

Majority Believed Back of Agreements Despite Full Opposition Strength.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Administration forces are planning to appeal to the country in connection with the fight in the Senate over ratification of the four Power Pacific treaty and other compacts growing out of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament. The appeal will be directed by Senators themselves, and will, in no sense, represent an effort on the part of President Harding to bring public sentiment to bear directly upon Senators.

Beginning to-morrow, a series of speeches will be made in the Senate by those friendly to the Administration viewpoint. Their purpose will be to inform the public more fully about the treaties and explain what serious result might transpire if they were rejected by the Senate. The first speech will be made by Senator New (Ind.). Senator Kellogg (Minn.) will speak on Tuesday. Other Administration Senators will follow.

Secretary Hughes will return to Washington to-morrow and will be in touch with Senators who are supporting the treaty. He will consult with President Harding immediately upon his arrival here, with the view of checking up on what has happened during his absence.

Majority Behind Treaties.

While there have been many rumors concerning defections among Republicans, the fact remains that the Republican majority is firmly back of the treaties with the exception of the four Power Pacific treaty. The defections are limited to the irreconcilables—Johnson (Cal.), Borah (Idaho), La Follette (Wis.) and France (Md.). Senators McCormick (Ill.), Moses (N. H.) and Brandegee (Conn.) are reported to be doubtful, but those closely in touch with them deny the possibility of their putting themselves in opposition to the party program.

None of these three last named Senators have said anything that will commit them to final opposition to the treaty. They favor reservations and much of the being made of the possibility of their opposition in order to win the majority of the Republican support to the ratification process.

Senator Kellogg (Minn.), who is leading the fight against all reservations, has talked with the President and has again expressed his determination to oppose all reservations.

Republican leaders are confident they will be able to hold most of the Senate in line regardless of what is done in the matter of reservations. Failure to ratify through the Senate the four Power Pacific treaty would be a repudiation of Senator Oscar Underwood, Democratic floor leader, and it is not believed this will or can be done.

It is regarded as certain that at least thirteen Democratic Senators will support the four Power pact, which is the only one of the treaties against which a vigorous fight will be made. Republican leaders say that nine Democratic votes are all that will be required to make the ratification safe.

In spite of this hopeful outlook the Republican leaders are confident that much opposition will develop, and with it an attempt to filibuster for a limited period on the part of the Republican irreconcilables and the Democratic opposition to the treaty, led by Senator Reed (Mo.).

Great Help From Hughes.

Friends of the treaty are looking forward to the return of Secretary of State Hughes with confidence. They believe the information he will be ready to give concerning the negotiation of the treaty, and his conferences with the President, will result in consolidating all the elements in support for the pact.

These personal conversations which the Senators will have with the Secretary of State will develop a much clearer situation which is not susceptible of free discussion on the floor of the Senate. This will deal with the importance of ratification of the four Power pact in order to bring about the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Secretary of State will find his time fully taken up upon his arrival. One of his tasks will be to negotiate a new commercial treaty with Germany.

FRENCH POLICE MEDALS AWARDED TO N. Y. MEN

Lahey, O'Brien, Gegan Get Coveted Distinctions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Notice of an exceptional act of French police medals appeared in this morning's *Journal Officiel* showing that the following members have been awarded the "medal honor" for municipal and rural police: one of the most coveted distinctions bestowed on the French police; William J. Lahey, chief inspector; Inspector John O'Brien, Lieut. James J. Gegan and the following agents of the Department of Justice in New York: John L. Hanne, Robert Welsh, Charles Scully and George Stan.

Medals also were awarded to the following detectives of Lieut. Gegan's staff: William Van Valkenburg, Cornelius J. Brown, Louis Herman, George MacArthur, Charles Newman, Edward Cooper, George S. Gilbert and Christopher Kelly.

Inspector O'Brien was formerly in charge of traffic, but is now acting deputy chief inspector for Queens and Richmond. Lieut. Gegan and his staff were assigned to guard Marshal Foch and other distinguished French visitors while in this city.

POWERS TO SIGN AIR CODE, OPENING LANES TO GERMANS

Objections of Neutrals Overcome and Conference Will Fix Rules Governing Height Planes May Fly, Rights of Way and Establish Penalties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Plans for an international aviation convention, in the formulation of which the United States participated during the peace conference, but which were held up by the refusal of neutrals to ratify the paragraph limiting the privileges of German aviators, soon will be made effective. The signatory Powers will satisfy immediately and then appoint a committee to modify the regulations to permit German planes to fly over adjoining countries, subject to certain control regulations to be imposed by the Council of Ambassadors.

The convention will provide a complete air code designating the heights

at which to fly over cities, rights of way, damage responsibility and an international code of punishment to be imposed when planes try to run contraband.

Much of the opposition from the signatory Powers is confined to France and Belgium, who have hitherto expressed the fear that Germany might attempt to evade the treaty provisions by sending commercial airplanes to Spain and other neutral countries where they would be transformed for military use and held until needed. The rapid growth of aviation on this side of the Atlantic, however, has convinced the signatory Powers of the necessity for immediate and definite regulations, leaving the Council of Ambassadors to guard against any possible menace.

NOTED PEOPLE PRODUCE SENSATION ON TREATIES

Demand Prompt Ratification of Work Done by Washington Conference.

A committee of nationally prominent men and women to urge prompt ratification of the treaties negotiated by the Washington conference have been formed in New York. Immediate steps will be taken to form similar bodies in other cities and districts.

George W. Wickham, former United States Attorney-General, has been made chairman of the New York Committee for Treaty Ratification. James Fyffe and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have been named vice-chairmen, and Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches, has been elected secretary.

A resolution, urging immediate ratification of the treaties, has been adopted by the committee, and will be presented to President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, Secretary Hughes and Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolution as Adopted.

"Resolved, That such treaties constitute great and important steps toward insuring world peace by providing for the peaceful settlement of questions which might otherwise disturb amicable relations between nations and by ending international competition in the building of navies and all its inevitable burdens and evil consequences.

"Resolved further, That this committee does hereby emphatically commend the work of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and most earnestly urge the Senate of the United States promptly to ratify the treaties agreed upon by such conference and as submitted to the Senate by the President of the United States.

"The New York, or central committee, is made up of business and professional men, educators, members of the clergy, publicists, newspaper men, labor leaders and influential women from all parts of the country. Countrywide representation was chosen with the view that sub-committees throughout the nation could be more easily organized in this way.

Among the college presidents on the committee are Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, John Greer Hibben of Princeton, Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar, W. H. P. Fauce of Brown, A. Lawrence Lowell and Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, and M. L. Burton of Michigan.

Bishops on the Committee.

Members of the clergy include Bishop William T. Manning of New York, Bishop William P. McDonnell of Washington, Bishop Charles H. Brent, Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago and Thomas F. Gallor, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Business and professional men are represented by Henry W. Taft, Finley Shepard, Sam A. Lewisohn, George Gordon Battle, Cornelius N. Bliss, R. Fulton Cutting, Paul D. Cravath, Charles H. Strong, Paul Warburg, James W. Gerard, Henry Van Dyke, Robert Underwood Johnson, John H. Finley, Charles Scribner, Herbert S. Houston, Homer Folks and Thibout Williams.

The women include Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Dr. Catharine Benedict Davis, Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke, and President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College.

WOMAN GOING UNDER

ETHER REVEALS CRIMES

Patient and Husband Held for Robberies.

BREILIN, March 5.—A woman about to undergo a serious operation in a hospital at Mecklenburg, has made a confession which has revealed widespread robberies and possibly a murder. It is declared by the police. She is said to have asked the nurses if patients did not in order to bring about the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

RIO'S ELECTION IN DOUBT.

Each Presidential Candidate Claims Sweeping Victory.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 5.—Unofficial returns in the Presidential election held last Wednesday are contradictory.

Supporters of Nilo Pecanha have produced figures purporting to show their candidate received 254,000 votes and his opponent, Gov. Bernardino de Azevedo, 254,000. On the contrary, the adherents of Bernardino claim he has received 423,000 votes and Pecanha 258,000.

WOMEN ON MARCH Juries.

Bill Would Require Equal Sex Representation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

A bill giving women the right to serve as jurors and judges in the lower courts passed the Reichstag Judiciary Committee at the first reading.

This bill would permit as many women as men to serve on a jury, the number being equally divided.

AMERICANS TO FILL PASSION PLAY TOWN

All Hotels and Inns in Oberammergau Already Have Been Leased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Tourist agencies report there is a tremendous interest shown by American travelers in the resumption of the Passion Play in Oberammergau. Representatives sent to Bavaria to obtain hotel accommodations from May to September have brought back reports that all hotel space has been reserved, chiefly by Americans who visited there before the war and have written direct to assure they will have better sleeping quarters than army cots in stables and cellars, as during the last presentation of the Passion Play.

In some of the smaller villages there have been leased outright by American travel syndicates, leaving only occasional upper floors available for the visitors from other countries.

French agencies are trying to obtain hotels in Munich for their clientele and will run special motor cars to and from the village, while those wishing to remain overnight after witnessing the production will be accommodated in tent camps in the outskirts.

Although Anton Lang again will portray the character of Christ, there are new players in two of the important roles—Judas and the Virgin Mary. Herr Stov, the former Judas, lost his voice during the war, while the actress who played the Virgin decided to wed a veteran of the war, and as the success of the Oberammergau Passion Play is ascribed to the sympathy of every member of the cast with the cause, a young married girl, who is employed in one of the shops of the village, is to represent the mother of the Christ.

No Sunday presentation will be made for the purpose of taking moving pictures of the play, although the actors have been offered as high as 70,000 marks by a German firm, backed by American capitalists, to enable the filming of the Oberammergau drama in their homes and shops, at their daily tasks, as the burlesque and the clergy agree this would prove valuable as advertising, without detracting from the solemnity of the play's production.

NEW 'HEADLESS GIRL' MYSTERY GRIPS PARIS

Body Taken From River Believed That of Dancer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

The headless body of a young woman which was recovered some days ago from the river Seine, is now being investigated by the police. The body was found in a basket floating in the river. The police are searching for a yellow automobile which, according to the residents of surrounding villages, sped without lights after midnight along the main highway from Clermont-Ferrand.

REBEL FLARE UP OVER MEXICO DYING DOWN

Uprisings Apparently Have Failed Everywhere.

MEXICO CITY, March 5. (Associated Press).—Reports received by the War Office indicate that the rebel movement in Mexico, which flared up several weeks ago at scattered points, has died down.

Gov. Enriquez of Chihuahua, where the most important activities were recorded, says all the uprisings in his State proved complete failures.

Shareholders Demand Return of Intercontinental Railway.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—British stockholders in the Intercontinental Railway, one of the Federal operated roads in Mexico, recently protested to the Government against its retention and demanded the return of the property together with accrued damages.

CANADIAN MAJORITY FOR RECIPROCITY SEEN

Results of Fielding's Trip to Washington Forecast.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

The attitude of the Canadian Ministry of Finance in going to Washington at the present time to discuss a possible reciprocity proposal from the United States to Canada is beginning to dawn on experienced Canadian politicians. It is pointed out in the House of Commons corridors that things might take a turn very different to what happened in 1911.

The Liberals would likely have 132 members out of a House of 234 supporting any reciprocity proposal from Washington, including the Liberal majority and some sixty progressive or farmer members. Canadian newspapers devote much space to the situation and its political possibilities.

PLEDGES OF UNIONIST LOYALTY AWAITED

Lloyd George, Back in London, Holds Resignation in Abeyance.

SEE CLIMAX TOMORROW

Speech by Balfour Is Expected Greatly to Clarify Situation.

REUNION WITH LIBERALS

Coalition Said to Favor One Under Leadership of Present Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

London, March 5 (Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George returned to London to-day from Chequers Court, where his only political guest over the week end was Charles A. McCurdy, chief Coalition Liberal whip.

Shortly after arriving at Downing Street the Premier was visited by Lord Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor, and Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies. The conference between the trio lasted an hour. Lord Birkenhead to-night gave a political dinner in his town residence.

The disposition in political quarters in London seems to be to believe that the climax in the crisis is not likely to be reached before next Tuesday, when Arthur J. Balfour is expected to deliver an important speech in London. According to an apparently inspired statement issued to-day there is no change in the situation. Mr. Lloyd George's offer to resign has been held in abeyance, but not withdrawn. He still is awaiting assurances of the continued loyalty of the Unionist party to the coalition Government.

The Premier points out that candidates are being chosen in various constituencies for the approaching general elections who openly disclaim Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, yet receive the approval of Unionist headquarters, and he considers it impossible to go on under the Virgin decision to wed a veteran of the war, and as the success of the Oberammergau Passion Play is ascribed to the sympathy of every member of the cast with the cause, a young married girl, who is employed in one of the shops of the village, is to represent the mother of the Christ.

No Sunday presentation will be made for the purpose of taking moving pictures of the play, although the actors have been offered as high as 70,000 marks by a German firm, backed by American capitalists, to enable the filming of the Oberammergau drama in their homes and shops, at their daily tasks, as the burlesque and the clergy agree this would prove valuable as advertising, without detracting from the solemnity of the play's production.

The situation is complicated by the fact that while the Unionist members of the Cabinet are earnestly urging the Premier not to resign, the Coalition Liberal members of the Government are almost as anxious he should resign.

They affect to see little prospect of success for the coalition in the general elections, and many of them are anxious to seek a reunion with the Asquith Liberals under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership. They admit this solution of the situation presents difficulties, but they express the belief it might be accomplished in time.

There is a growing advocacy here of a postponement of the Genoa economic conference until after the general elections are held in England, unless the present crisis is solved in such a manner as to leave the Premier with undiminished authority.

PARIS EDITORS DECIDE NOT TO FIGHT A DUEL

Dispute Too Trivial, Is the Opinion of Second.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

The prospects of a real duel between Louis Latzarus, retiring editor in chief of the *Figaro*, and M. de Fiers, member of the Academie Française and present joint editor of the *Figaro* with Alfred Capus, whose cause M. de Fiers took up in the controversy with M. Latzarus, collapsed late last night when the second for the two editors decided there was no cause for armed conflict. It was an article published in the newspaper by the present management, which M. Latzarus took exception that caused the trouble.

The decision of the seconds is only one more evidence that dueling over trivial motives is no longer popular in French society, being a tradition resorted to only in case of really serious attacks on personal or family honor.

The seconds to-day published a "communiqué" reminiscent of the more serious war time in which they declared that the editorial comment of M. Capus and M. de Fiers on M. Latzarus was more or less general in character resulting from a long polemic which had not seriously menaced the personal honor of M. Latzarus and therefore with customary Parisian nonchalance the seconds ordered the "incident shelved forever."

BRITISH PROTEST TO MEXICO.

Shareholders Demand Return of Intercontinental Railway.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—British stockholders in the Intercontinental Railway, one of the Federal operated roads in Mexico, recently protested to the Government against its retention and demanded the return of the property together with accrued damages.

Gen. Amado Aguirre, Secretary of Communications and Public Works, stated in reply that the railway was taken over for military purposes, strictly within the law and that the Government was excused from paying damages for its use until a final liquidation was effected and the property returned to its owners. As a concluding argument Secretary Aguirre stated that the Government owns 55 per cent of the railway stock and that the minority stockholders as represented by the British protest are not legal.

WASHED OFF SHIP; DROWNED. Brooklyn Man on Schooner Frank A. Morey Meets Death.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—John Olsen of Brooklyn, mate on the schooner Frank A. Morey, was washed overboard and drowned at sea Wednesday.

The captain of the schooner reported the accident on the ship's arrival here to-day from New York.

German Diplomats Guests of American Ambassador

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

The German Ambassador to Italy, Herr von Neurath, and Counselor von Prittwitz were included among the guests at a diplomatic dinner given by Ambassador Richard Washburn Child. This was the first appearance of Germans at an American function in Rome.

HUGE SOVIET ARMY MENACING POLAND

450,000 Troops Are Massed in Resentment Over Vilna Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Poland's troubles over Vilna have resulted in the Soviet's concentration of 450,000 soldiers and a newly equipped cavalry division in western Russia, Warsaw dispatches say, and add that this is regarded as confirmation that Russia is working in agreement with the Lithuanian Government. Thus its Vilna policy not only has involved Poland in a crisis with the Allies but may have dangerously antagonized the Soviet and there may be an attempt to undermine the power of Marshal Pilsudski, titular chief of the Polish state.

Pilsudski is unpopular in Poland circles both for having been a Socialist and for supposedly cherishing friendly feelings toward the Central Powers. In the main he differs from the Nationalists in holding to the policy that Russia rather than Germany is Poland's neutral enemy. He was never elected to his present place as head of the republic. The resignation of President Pilsudski has not helped to clarify the situation. He was not the author of the Vilna adventure, for all parties have taken part in it with varying enthusiasm.

The National Democrats, who have most to gain by the Premier's fall and who are accused of having utilized the Vilna question to bring about his fall, were themselves heartily in favor of the annexation of the Vilna region. The Germans regard this question as the real motive behind the conflict in Poland for the supreme position, but Pilsudski remains in power, due to his strong backing by the army and in Parliament.

But it is the explanation for the present crisis it gives no clue as to how Poland will extricate herself from the delicate situation. The Allies have notified her that they would regard Vilna's inclusion in the Polish Republic as an annexation. Vilna's own elected representatives have been expelled from the Lithuanian parliament and are being persecuted against consummating this inclusion.

The only Polish Government now capable of taking office, it is held here, is one which can modify the Allies and Russia and can swallow the defeat of the Vilna adventure most gracefully. The plebiscite held under its auspices and the League of Nations itself are blamed for the present confusion. Vilna so far as formalities go joined Poland by the exercise of the right of self-determination, but the League of Nations never protested loudly enough against the nature of the election, which resulted in this decision. Vilna was held by Polish troops during military occupation and those familiar with the election describe it as having been a thing but an expression of free choice.

DR. SCHEELE, WAR SPY, DEAD IN HACKENSACK

Gave German Secrets to U. S.; Escaped Prosecution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Dr. Walter F. Scheele, the German chemist who during the war was sought for more than two years by British and American Secret Service operatives as the "master mind" of the plot to sink ships of the Allies and to sink by bombs, died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at his home in Fairmount avenue, Hackensack, N. J. He was 57 years old. He leaves a widow.

Dr. Scheele was an associate of Paul von Hintelen and Lieut. Robert Fry in their schemes through which they had destroyed several British and French ships, and that he was the inventor of the bombs, most of which were exploded in his laboratory at Bogota, N. J. Scheele was indicted, but escaped. He was caught in Havana, and returned to the United States in the spring of 1918. As soon as he was brought here he gave to the American Government all the secrets he knew of the German spy system here, and also turned over several inventions, one related to the loading of high explosive shells.

Because of this Dr. Scheele was not prosecuted. Since the war he had been living quietly at Hackensack, where he had a laboratory. As an employee of the Government he made an analysis of pieces of iron and other materials found near the office of J. P. Morgan after the Wall Street explosion. Several weeks ago he applied for naturalization papers.

WEINBERG TAKEN HERE AS BOGUS U. S. OFFICER

Arrested in Brooklyn Home, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The arrest in Brooklyn of Stephen Weinberg, under indictment here for impersonating an officer of the United States Navy, was announced to-night by William J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Burns said that Weinberg, who was "Commander Stanley Weyman, U. S. Navy," according to the Princess Fatima, Sultan of Kabul, on her visits to the White House and State Department recently, was taken into custody last night in his home in Brooklyn and will be brought to Washington.

At the home of Weinberg's parents, 1114 M. Street, Brooklyn, it was said last night that Weinberg had not been arrested there and that he had not been home for several months.

MOVIES WITH ICE CREAM.

Mrs. Stormont Starts Something New at Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.—Philadelphia, a small village near here, has experienced its first visit of the movies and the inhabitants are delighted. The pictures are produced by Mrs. V. K. Stormont, who keeps a store in the village.

More than a hundred farm folk who are employed in the ice cream parlor here are delighted and will use their influence to have the movies assist in driving dull care away at regular intervals during the season, the farmers and wives believing they can do this and eat easier if they have this kind of recreation.

ROME IS HURRYING TROOPS TO FIUME

Situation Regarded Most Grave Following the Coup by Fascisti.

TO UPHOLD RAPALLO PACT

Italian Royal Commissioner to Rule City Demanded by Deputies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Rome, March 5 (Associated Press).—The situation at Fiume is considered most grave. The Italian Government feels the delicacy of the position in which Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer have been placed, but is determined to respect loyally the treaty of Rapallo.

The view of the Government is, however, that it must combine with its desire to maintain international pledges and live on terms of peace and cordiality with its neighbors, consideration for the Italian national feeling. The first object of the Cabinet, therefore, is the re-establishment of order in Fiume. To this end 500 carabinieri have been sent to reinforce an equal number of carabinieri already in Fiume. A brigade of infantry is also on the spot, in addition to a detachment of Alpine troops, while the army corps at Trieste has been ordered to supply further forces if these should be considered necessary.

A counter-attack by the Premier, members of his Ministry and Secretaries of various governmental bureaus, as well as military officials, after considering the Fiume coup, issued a statement that action would be taken to pacify the disturbed city.

Gabriele d'Annunzio has sent a message to Major Gherardini, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and who was D'Annunzio's chief of Cabinet, and Deputy Giunta, both now at Fiume, and a Fiume newspaper, declaring his support of the present movement. He says that now, as always, he is on the side of the legionaries, and what has been conquered should be held.

Fiume, March 5 (Associated Press).—Perfect order was maintained here to-day. Dante Square, in the center of the town, and the principal streets of the city were crowded with people during the events of last week, when Fascist and former D'Annunzio legionaries carried out a coup d'état, forced President Zanella to relinquish office and installed a new Government.

The shilling of Genoa, where it is asserted, former President Zanella's policemen were trying to enroll Slavs, has been occupied by the military. At Fiume, however, no such move is being made. The frontier of Yugoslavia, has any toward incident occurred. It is asserted that the Yugoslav soldiers were urged by the Zanella policemen to join them in aiding Zanella, but that the Yugoslav soldiers disarmed the policemen, saying they could not move without instructions from Belgrade.

Deputy Giunta, who led the Fascisti in their attack on the Government palace Friday, and Deputy Savich have telegraphed Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer saying that they join them in aiding Zanella, but that the situation in Fiume can be solved only by placing the city under an Italian Royal Commissioner. They claim that even the followers of Zanella not so far as formalities go joined Poland by the exercise of the right of self-determination, but the League of Nations never protested loudly enough against the nature of the election, which resulted in this decision. Vilna was held by Polish troops during military occupation and those familiar with the election describe it as having been a thing but an expression of free choice.

AIR FLIGHTS AT END OF OCEAN CROSSING

Tourists Landing at Cherbourg Can Fly to Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

American tourists landing at Cherbourg from transatlantic liners will be able hereafter to avoid the twelve hour journey to Paris and can arrive at the French capital within three hours after disembarking.

A French airplane firm has obtained consent to maintain a daily service from Le Bourget, outside Paris, to Cherbourg, and already airmen are being installed in the flat country just outside this port. If there is sufficient patronage to justify it the firm will have special flights from Brest, Havre, Boulogne and Marseilles.

TACNA-ARICA DISPUTE IS SETTLED IN SECRET

Presidents of Chile and Peru Reach Agreement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, March 5.

Buenos Aires, March 5.—Presidents of Chile and Peru have reached a secret agreement for a settlement of the vexed Tacna-Arica question, which has been disturbing their countries for the last forty years, says *La Razon*, on what it claims is the highest official authority. This agreement would provide that Chile would return to Peru full dominion and sovereignty over the province of Tacna, while Peru would surrender all claims to the province of Arica.

Chilean and Peruvian delegates who will attend the conference called by President Harding to discuss differences between their countries will have little to do when they arrive in Washington, the newspaper asserts, to terminate the negotiations and sign the treaty.

It is argued by *La Razon* that such an agreement between the two Governments might have been expected, and that acceptance of President Harding's offer would otherwise have been "inexplicable." Chile and Peru are declared anxious to have been desirous of avoiding arbitration in dealing with the Tacna-Arica problem.

SAY AMERICANS USED RADIO TO BEAT BOOKIES